

















## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

## THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13. A preliminary meeting of the Conference of representatives of the different European powers was held at the Russian Embassy yesterday. A feeling of greater confidence in regard to the Eastern question now prevails.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## NEWCASTLE.

Wednesday. Alderman Ludlow has been elected mayor, vice Shaw resigned.

## COROWA.

Wednesday. Mrs. George Martin, of Allanvale, near Corowa, was severely burnt yesterday, from her dress taking fire in the kitchen. Hopes of her recovery are entertained.

A man named Galbraith had a number of his ribs smashed by falling from the roof of a new building last evening.

## MELBOURNE.

Wednesday. The prorogation of Parliament will probably take place on Friday, 22nd.

The Government has sent home a telegram for the purchase of 20,000 tons of rails.

The Treasurer is in communication with the Government of New South Wales, in order to make a joint request for the services of an eminent engineer from home to report on the defence of the colonies.

Only a few more votes on the Estimates remain to be passed.

An allotment of land in Bourke-street, near the Theatre Royal, was sold to-day at the rate of £370 per acre.

Mr. George Burrell, the secretary to the Pilot Board, has died in Tasmania, where he went for the benefit of his health.

Further inquiries into the Frankton murder case increase the suspicions against the husband.

In the Assembly, this evening, Mr. McEwen gave notice of motion that a Railway Bill should be brought in. Mr. Berry asked if the Government intended to accept this as a want of confidence motion, and take the usual course. Mr. McCulloch said that whatever course they took they would go to the country all the same. Subsequently, Mr. McEwen moved his motion as a contingent one.

The motion for going into committee to consider the estimates of railway expenditure. The Minister for Railways, who replied on behalf of the Government, said that if the preliminary survey were carried out the lines would be completed just as soon as if the bill were passed now. A long question ensued, many members expressing regret that the railway extension should be so long delayed, and loan money withheld so long from circulation. The discussion is still proceeding.

The Government will offer a reward of £1000 for the best mechanical reaper and binder, if the vote is sanctioned.

Kenny, the defaulting rate collector, was brought up at the Police Court, to-day, and remanded until Monday.

There have been large sales of tea, principally boxes, at an advance of 1d.

A telegram from Fochow gives the rate of exchange at 1s. 6d. A Calcutta telegram quotes exchange at 1s. 10d.

Sailed.—Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

## QUEENSLAND.

Wednesday. Arrived.—Spartanhawk (barque), from Newcastle; Lottery (steamer), from Batavia.

Sailed.—At 5, Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

## ADELAIDE.

Wednesday. Negotiations for a Border Duties Convention with Sydney have nearly closed. South Australia will have to pay a heavier sum than formerly, owing to the increase of trade.

The Chief Secretary has recovered from his illness. Wheat still much wanted. Orders from England, with higher limits, have been received. Old samples are quoted at 5s. 4d.; forward sales of new at 5s. 1d.

THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN AT NEWCASTLE.

[By Telegram.] Wednesday. The match between the All-England Eleven and Northern District twenty-two was played on Monday day about 1 o'clock. The weather was fine. About a thousand persons were present. When the stumps were drawn last evening the game stood as follows:—

All-England Eleven, total for first innings, 95; Northern District, total for first innings, 18. The scoring to-day was as follows:—

NORTHERN DISTRICT TWENTY-TWO.

A. Glennie, c. Pooley, b. Lillywhite ..... 6  
W. B. Lillywhite, b. Pooley ..... 0  
H. Shaw, b. Lillywhite ..... 0  
Moore, run out ..... 0  
C. Glennie, b. Shaw ..... 0  
Donald, not out ..... 1  
Taylor, b. Shaw ..... 1  
Gilbert, stumped Pooley ..... 1  
Costello, b. W. B. Lillywhite ..... 1  
Tracy, stumped Pooley, b. Lillywhite ..... 1  
Morley, b. Lillywhite ..... 0  
Byes ..... 1

Total ..... 31

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.—SECOND INNINGS.

Pooley, c. Taylor, b. Wyndham ..... 0  
Ulyett, c. Taylor, b. Wyndham ..... 2  
Charwell, c. Taylor, b. Wyndham ..... 1  
Greenwood, c. Chapman, b. Tracy ..... 29  
Tracy ..... 6  
Emmett, b. Tracy ..... 6  
Armstrong, c. Wyndham, b. Tracy ..... 0  
C. Taylor, b. Tracy ..... 0  
Lillywhite, b. Tracy ..... 0  
Hill, c. b. Wyndham ..... 0  
Southerton, not out ..... 0  
Byes ..... 2

Total ..... 73

NORTHERN TEAM.—SECOND INNINGS.

Waddy, b. Hill ..... 0  
Donald, b. Shaw ..... 2  
Onus, b. Hill ..... 1  
Glennie, not out ..... 3  
Laurie, not out ..... 0

Total for three wickets ..... 6

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—We copy the following from the Post and Telegraph:—The annual meeting of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for 1876 (which appeared in our columns last week), is a gratifying document to all who take an interest in the progress of life insurance in this colony.

The new annual premiums amount to no less than £20,000, or £15,000 more than in 1874, the actual premiums received being greater by £25,000, and it is remarked that the directors are determined to maintain the lead.

A few years the business of the Australian will be secured, and there is little doubt that in a few years the society has launched. It is satisfactory to notice that the business of the society has been secured in Australia, a point which cannot be exercised in the colonies. The statement of discontinued policies is a very satisfactory one in estimating the real progress of the company, and we should be glad to see a similar form adopted in this colony. We may learn some things from our antipodean relatives with advantage.

## NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

PRESERVATION OF FAITH.

The presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at the late annual match of the New South Wales Rifle Association, took place last evening, in the Exhibition Building, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The prizes were presented by Mr. J. H. Manning, Secretary of the Association, and were distributed to the successful competitors.

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## DR. SLADE AND SPIRITUALISM.

We have received a letter upon this subject from a correspondent, who says:—"It would gratify many of your readers to see the London telegraph conveying news of the conviction and sentence of Dr. Slade, published in the columns of the Sydney Herald."

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## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

The article they want by bidding sufficiently high to secure it against all comers. It is worthy of inquiry whether something more might not be done in this line by broader and more generous training to begin with, by the payment of more liberal salaries where such salaries are well deserved, that is to say, by regulating the amount of payment by the value of the service paid for, and further by a policy that regards a teacher as a place of departmental machinery, as an independent unit, who is held responsible for putting the impress of his individuality rather than of his office on the creatures of his charge. Say that we have no teachers who are aiming at this standard would be unjust in the extreme. But to say that they are as numerous as they ought to be, or that the provision for supplying them is as ample as necessities require, would be a compilation of facts that are too patent to be doubted. If the most authentic information is to be credited, it will follow that to the question how we are to be supplied with schools must be added the further one of how we are to lay hold of a sufficient supply of teachers who are able to manage them with efficiency and success.

The Parliamentary report will show that the debate on the reply to the Address was resumed yesterday afternoon. It concluded shortly before 11 o'clock. Several of the speakers wandered away from the main issue, and enlarged upon general matters of the Government, and the amendment pointed to acts of administration during the recess; and the meaning of the reference was shown last night, as well as on Tuesday, by charges of breach of faith and partially towards the pastoral lessees, in connection with the revocation of the lease of the Crown lands. Upon these matters, Mr. GARRATT gave explanation to the same effect as the one he offered some weeks ago in the country. Mr. BUCHANAN recalled the attention of the House to the question of the late opening of the session; and whilst throwing the responsibility upon the Ministry, on one hand, and the Government on the other, he said that without a stay away from the colony or the metropolis, he proceeded to censure his EXCELLENCY for subordinating public interests to a propensity for racing. His remarks upon this point led to a discussion upon the question of order involved in the introduction of the Governor's name in debate. The hon. member's language, as used in this particular debate, was ruled out of order; but it was rightly pointed out that there is a distinction between the position of the QUEEN and that of the Governor acting as her representative, whose conduct might be made the subject of an address to the Crown, and must therefore be open to discussion upon a substantive motion in the Legislature. The division showed a majority of 32 to 35 for the Government; but it is to be observed that several members who usually support the Government, have yet abstained in town. Whether there will be a "nagging opposition," and whether the proceedings of the session will be confined to the passing of the Electoral Bill and the Estimates—a supposition not unsupported by the reply to the Address just carried—are the next questions of interest.

MAIL SUMMARY VIA SAN FRANCISCO.—The summary of colonial news for transmission to Europe via California, by the steamship City of Sydney, will be published in this journal on Friday morning, December 15. Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter this day. Our friends in the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after to-morrow morning's mail.

SUPREME COURT.—Business this day. In Equity.—Before the Court, at 10 o'clock, Equity Appeal: Goodlet against another, Fowler, defendant; appeal from the Court of Sessions, at Sydney. Magistrate and another v. Moore, Harkness and another v. Morris, v. Harkness v. Karin.

DISTRICT COURT.—Cause List for Thursday: Smith v. Duffin, Mitchell v. O'Neill, Mary and another v. Pearce, Magistrate and another v. Gascoigne, Magistrate and another v. Moore, Harkness and another v. Morris, v. Harkness v. Karin.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.—In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, after nineteen questions had been asked and answered, and a considerable amount of formal business had been got through, at about five minutes past 5 o'clock, the House was called on for the consideration of the address in reply to the Governor's speech, and the amendment moved thereon by Mr. PARRIS. The debate was presided over by Mr. PARRIS, who supported the amendment. He was followed by Messrs. Garrett, Nelson, Buchanan, Macintosh, and S. C. Brown. Mr. Harker having replied, the amendment was put, shortly before 6 o'clock, and negatived by 32 to 25. There was much cheering on the part of the Government, and Mr. Speaker announced the result. The official address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned until 4 o'clock this day (Thursday), when hon. members will proceed to Government House to present the address to his Excellency.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.—In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Farrer, member for St. Leonards, to the position of Chairman of Committees, Mr. Farrer, who was loudly cheered, and was warmly thanked by the House for the honour they had done him.

SMALL-POX ON BOARD THE BRISBANE.—The following is an official statement as to the small-pox on board the steamer Brisbane:—"It is a case of small-pox







## OCTOBER 24

After the truce between the Serbs and the Turks was over, and a new struggle had begun, the Powers tried that it should end in an armistice. Russia proposed that it bring about for six weeks. As this would only have served to reinforce the Serbian army, which received every day new columns of Russian volunteers, the Porte proposed that the armistice should be concluded for six months, so as to have an opportunity likewise to strengthen her own army in case peace should not have been restored in the meantime. England, France, and Italy declared in Constantinople their acceptance of a six months' armistice as proposed by the Porte. Of the three other Powers, the Austrian Government has expressed itself from the first in favour of it. But laying at this moment more than ever stress on a common union action of the Powers, and on avoiding an aggravation of the possible schism or collision between them, it refrained from pronouncing definitely in one or the other direction before seeing how far its views met with those of the other Powers, and in the first line of Germany and Russia, with whom this Government has gone so long hand in hand in this question. In spite of the differences which have arisen from time to time in the views of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, nothing hitherto has occurred to show that the interests of the two countries are irreconcilable. Having herself vital interests at stake in the question at issue, Austria is better than any other country in a position to appreciate the difficulties under which the Russian Government is labouring in face of the national and religious agitation existing in Russia; but, while always ready to take this into account, and make every possible allowance for it, the Austrian Government is quite clear with itself how far it can go in this direction, and has neglected no opportunity to express its opinion in this respect quite frankly, so that it could not be well misunderstood. In this case likewise, while endeavouring to act in concert with Germany and Russia, it has frankly stated to both that in its opinion the proposal of Turkey was such as could be accepted. The objection of Russia, that the six months' armistice was not favourable to a lasting peace and entailed a considerable prolongation of the difficult and uncertain position of Servia and Montenegro, is not considered as quite justified, as Turkey has unconditionally accepted the *status quo* and signified her readiness to submit to the resolution of the Powers. To the objection that the financial and commercial position, already so intolerable, would still more suffer by the suspension during the six months' armistice, the reply is that, in Austria, on the contrary, owing to the vicinity of the Monarchy to the seat of war, and to the close commercial relations with it, public opinion is decidedly in favour of the longest possible armistice. And the eventual attitude of the Austrian Parliament make it very difficult for the Austrian Government to reject the Turkish proposal, and the conclusion, therefore, is that the Government will declare in favour of it. It has not yet done this officially in Constantinople, but now that the three Powers—England, France, and Italy—have done so, it can scarcely remain behind them long. Naturally the public is anxious and easily excited at this moment, and feels instinctively that the time may not be far distant when the Austrian Monarchy may be touched in its vital interests by the Eastern complications. The general situation is, indeed, uncertain. Every one is waiting for Russia to speak, and she has not spoken; and until this happens, with the exception of England, which has declared in a frank and manly way that she considers the proposal of the Porte about the armistice satisfactory, no other Power is likely to take up a decided position in this question. Even France, which was one of the first to express her general approval of the Turkish proposal, seems to have become more cautious, so that it does not seem in the least certain that she can be reckoned upon to stand up decidedly for the Turkish proposal. Ever since the beginning of the Eastern complications there seems to have been a sort of suspicion in France that this complication, if it has not been got up for the purpose, will be at least used by the German Empire against France, and that therefore it is so much the more incumbent on France to take care not to fall into the snare laid for her on the other side. That old idea, or rather pleasant illusion, of an eventual Russian-French alliance, seems to be still cherished, and the Russian Ambassador in Paris is the man to foster

rather than to destroy with a rough hand an illusion which, if it does nothing else, prevents France from taking up a decided attitude in the Eastern question; and this takes away almost the possibility of any European combination hostile to Russia like that of 1859. Italy, for an extension of her national aspirations, can now scarcely hope for support from any side except Russia. Germany, who has a special gratitude and intimate dynastic relations with Russia, has no special interests in Turkey, and may be reckoned upon to remain at least neutral, as long as France does the same. Austria remains isolated among the continental Powers. Prussia may thus feel tolerably safe from a coalition against her as long as she succeeds in keeping France in her present position. She has now, therefore, to reckon for the moment only with England, and according to the most trustworthy information, the decided turn in English public opinion since the Eastern question has become revealed as a Russian question, as well as the earnest language held by the British Government to the Russian Ambassador in London, have not failed in producing a certain impression in Livadia. Just as the agitation of the Peace Party and the Manchester School in 1853 was misunderstood, so the meetings about Bulgarian atrocities have been in Russia and elsewhere supposed to mean not only a condemnation of Turkish misrule, and a decision to put an end to it, but likewise the participation of England in any arrangement which Russia means to make in Turkey. Now that the mistake has been perceived, it is likewise remembered that even single-handed the opposition of England may be more effectual than that of any other Power. Apart from her superiority at sea, her land forces are in a very different condition from what they were at the outbreak of the Eastern war. The name is still popular among the warlike tribes of European and Asiatic Turkey, and in her hands those irregulars who have been but a source of trouble and disorder would, with regular pay and good keep, soon be formed into an army. In spite of late successes, Russian dominion in Central Asia is precarious enough, so that if the struggle between English and Russian influence were brought to an issue there at once, it would hardly be Russia who would advance on Delhi or Lahore. There was in 1854 the same reserve and anxiety on the part of the Powers not to commit themselves, but still the coalition came about. All this may well give matter for reflection in Russia, and the delay which has occurred in giving her decided opinion on the question of the armistice may be due to an endeavour to find a form by which, while refusing the six months' armistice which is considered detrimental to the Servians, she might yet avoid a direct collision with England on this point.

On the other hand, I am informed that in well-instructed quarters it is believed that an alliance between Russia and Austria is on the point of being concluded. According to the terms of this alliance Russia would make a military intervention in Turkey, should the latter Power refuse a short armistice, while Austria for the time being would observe neutrality. Russia, in that case, would not remain in the Turkish provinces occupied by her. Should, however, events lead to the overthrow of the Ottoman Government, Russia, in conformity with the arrangements previously entered into with Austria, would yield to the latter Power such extension of territory as she might claim on the ground of her general as well as her commercial interests. A comparative quiet is reigning in the inner politics of Germany. During the coming week the elections for the new Deputies of the Prussian Diet will take place. The population seems to take very little interest in them, and, therefore, not many changes will be accomplished. The Conservatives tried to form a large party, but this undertaking must be regarded as completely unsuccessful.

The German Parliament will, on the 30th of October, begin a short series of sessions in order to consult about the laws of justice which are to unite the whole realm. The Parliament will most likely be opened by the Emperor in person, and the public looks forward with some suspense to the opening speech, as explanations about the Oriental policy of Germany are expected. [Our London telegram of November 2 states that the Emperor did open Parliament, and his speech was "eminently pacific."—Ed. S. M. H.] In the struggles between State and Church, a complete armistice, if I may so call it, has begun. It seems that the desire for peace is equally strong on both sides, but as under the present Pope peace cannot possibly be accomplished, we shall have to wait for his successor to see everything settled.

The Emperor had, after the very fatiguing autumn manoeuvres, taken a sojourn of a few weeks at Baden-Baden with his daughter and son-in-law. His Majesty returned on the 27th of October. His health is excellent, and with the greatest pleasure and energy Emperor William is now going to the different hunting parties. He cannot be admired enough when one sees with what vigour his Majesty rides to the meetings. The Emperor celebrates—on the coming 22nd of March his 51st birthday, and I am informed that on this day a great and very extensive amnesty will be proclaimed by him.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of his birthday on the 19th of October. The two eldest sons of his Highness arrived from Cassel, where they are at school, and thus the Crown Princess had the pleasure of congratulating her husband, surrounded by all her children. The Royal family made, in the course of the day, a trip on the Havel Lakes in a fancy steamer, and after a family dinner, of which Lord and Lady Odo Russell partook, received about 300 guests at the new palace. Many telegrams from Royal personages arrived, and numerous were the names inscribed in the books in the Berlin and Potsdam palaces of his Imperial Highness.

On the 21st, the two sons of the Crown Prince returned to Cassel, where Prince Frederick William, who, *Deo volente*, will be German Emperor, is shortly to pass his examination for admission to the University. His Royal Highness will pass through the public school examinations in common with several other young gentlemen. He will certainly be the first German Emperor who received his education in a Public school like the sons of simple industrials, merchants, and officials.

In several of my former letters, I gave you detailed accounts of the Armin trial, let me add now that the State Tribunal has now condemned the Count to five years of imprisonment for high treason. The crime which the Count is said to have committed is if the war

longation of the preliminaries for concluding the treaty with France in 1871, and the publication of State documents without permission or authorisation." Both accusations seem very badly founded. Count Arnim did not appear, and so was condemned as contumacious. Every unprejudiced person judges this last proceeding very harsh, as it proves clearly that the accusation results from a personal hatred of Prince Bismarck against Arnim.

A great deal of public attention is paid to another trial, that against Dr. Strouberg, which was resumed on the 14th of October, at Moscow, where Strouberg has been imprisoned many months. When Strouberg failed, the public, which had derived many benefits from his enterprises, remorselessly classed him amongst the financial rogues who ever since the foundation of the Second Empire have been trying in Paris, London, and New York to make large fortunes by speculating in shares. Strouberg did not belong to this class. He was a sort of Napoleon of contractors, and was ruined, like Napoleon, not so much by ambition, though of course that helped, as by a fatal disparity between his supply of energy and of foresight. Strouberg was no Stock Exchange man, but a gigantic speculator of the contracting; and not the financing class—a man who had conceived the idea that sudden and enormous wealth might be realised out of perfectly honest enterprise, if only the enterprise undertaken were of sufficient magnitude. His theory obviously was that if money can be made out of a railway sub-contract for half a mile, it can be made as easily, and in larger amounts, out of a contract for a thousand miles; that if a carriage company can make money by carriage and engine building, so can an individual, if only he can rise to the height of the big business which a company can undertake. That theory is true, granted two conditions—that you can secure sufficient trustworthy agency, and that you have capital enough to stand the consequences of a misfortune. That Strouberg secured the first condition would appear certain, from the bare facts of his career. He did build his railways; he did supply his carriages by the thousand; he did work his mines; and to do all these things he must have secured agency of a kind which it requires a great deal of knowledge of men of very different capacities to have obtained. It was in securing the second condition that he broke down, and this mainly because his affairs had been so extended by his remorseless energy that no foresight could ever cover the whole area of the circumstances which might affect them. His plan was to build railways in districts which wanted them, and take payment as the work went on in shares, interest on those shares, in his first operations, at all events, being guaranteed by a Government. Strouberg succeeded at first; he built, or nearly built, a system of guaranteed railways, the Roumanian, and made so much money that he thought himself able to carry through any number of similar enterprises. And he might have been able, as far as his own energy was concerned, but he widened his area of enterprise till his foresight was insufficient for the demands on it. Besides Roumania he undertook railways in Russia, Hungary, Hanover, in Prussia proper and in Posen; built the Berlin cattle market and slaughterhouses, organised immense ironworks, and commenced laying out a new town at Antwerp, and drove on all these great undertakings at one and the same time. So great was his energy, and so successful was he in discovering competent sub-contractors and other agents, that all he undertook went rapidly forward to completion; and in 1870 it was believed that he had seventy millions sterling of contracts on hand, and that he might win at least a fair percentage upon the whole amount. Contractors run great risks, and although from the way they are paid they do not need, while prosperous, very great supplies of capital, they expect very large returns—about five per cent. upon his undertakings would have left Strouberg, after less than ten years of work on the great scale, in the front rank of the working capitalists of Europe. There are larger fortunes, no doubt; but the man who can lay his hand on £3,000,000 sterling of his own, and actually available, can attempt any contract, and almost compel any enterprise to succeed. Strouberg's undertakings, however, had widened till he had reached the point at which politics begin to influence the profits of industry, and about politics he probably knew nothing. He had no more calculated out Bismarck and Napoleon III. than Napoleon I. had calculated out the Russian cold. The war of 1870 broke upon him unexpectedly, and the blow was fatal to Doctor Strouberg and his enterprise. Accumulation stopped throughout the continent, or, if it went on, the people took to hoarding their money till times grew more settled, and the vast masses of shares on which Strouberg depended as capital were salable only at ruinous sacrifices. He fought on, however, with unabated courage, sold every property that would sell, and mortgaged some of his real estates. With some of the moneys thus obtained he even commenced a new and gigantic business, which seems to have had in it many of the elements of success. He would supply the continent with railway carriages. He purchased an estate covering a county in Bohemia, and erected works on such a scale that he had thirty-seven miles of railway on his own ground, merely to connect them; his workmen filled a town he had built, and he would venture to take a Russian contract for 9000 carriages, almost to be delivered at once, while he was building a Hungarian railway for £800,000, which, when completed, would pay the debenture-holders heavily, and secured a gigantic concession, that of 550 miles of French railway from Paris to Harbours. His credit, however, had been shaken in 1871 by a refusal of the Roumanian Government, whose railway system he had built, to pay some disputed guarantee; his need of capital was incessant, he mortgaged every acre of real estate and property he possessed, including, of course, his Bohemian grounds, and at last, on the refusal of a Russian bank to make some advances, he collapsed, and was arrested. In 1874, Strouberg, already put himself in communication with the Moscow Commercial Loan Bank to obtain the money required to finish certain foundries and workshops in Bohemia. When the sum advanced on the security of the shares, mortgages, railway carriages, and bills of exchange, amounted to nearly 7,000,000 roubles, and the bank would lend no more, Strouberg went to Moscow to persuade the directors that another advance would finish his work, when the profits would become so great as to render the business exceedingly advantageous. The directors hesitated, and while Strouberg waited, the Russian

nounced the failure of the bank. Dr. Strousberg replied that, none of his bills to the bank being due, there was no reason to arrest him on account of his debts, while as regarded the security given, it would have been perfectly sufficient had he been enabled, as he thought he would be, to finish his works. This, however, was a purely commercial matter, upon which no charge could be based under any circumstances. A little later the Public Prosecutor shifted ground, charging Dr. Strousberg with bribing certain directors of the bank to advance him money on insufficient security. It seems that the two managing directors, who were likewise arrested, confessed, some to have received from Strousberg 500,000 roubles in cash and 50,000 florins in shares; and the other 42,000 roubles in bank notes, 30,000 roubles more being paid to persons at Berlin at Moscow who put Strousberg in connection with the bank. The law prohibiting the corruption of public officials applying to the employees of joint stock banks, the alleged illegal intercourse between Dr. Strousberg and the managing directors was the subject of a criminal charge against all three. Strousberg, when the confessions of the managing directors were communicated to him, retorted that Herr Landau, one of the two directors, when ever making him advances on behalf of the bank, had deducted certain sums for himself and friends. Strousberg had tolerated this partly because he was embarrassed and wanted the money, and partly because, like most foreigners, he was under the impression that that nothing can be obtained in Russia without feeling largely. After this statement of the prisoner the preliminary inquiry was continued. Eventually it extended to nineteen other directors and employees of the bank charged with allowing too great license to the managing directors, and with drawing up and publishing incorrect balance-sheets in 1873, 1874, and 1875. Some of these persons, among whom are the Bergmaster of Moscow and several millionaires and leading bankers, are held responsible for wilfully concealing the embarrassed condition of the bank and depriving the public, while others are merely charged with culpable neglect. The public trial came on in June, but, owing to the depositions of some Berlin witnesses not having been received, was immediately adjourned. The interval was turned to account by the wealthy bankers included in the charge satisfying all creditors whose demands did not exceed 1000 roubles. The assets of the bank amounting to 70 per cent. of the debts, not more than 900,000 roubles was required to cover the difference. On October 14 the trial was resumed. In deference to European critics, it would appear the jury, which on the first occasion consisted almost exclusively of peasants, unable to read or write, this time was chiefly composed of tradesmen. Dr. Strousberg, when asked whether he acknowledged himself guilty, replied in the negative, adding that the extracts from his letters, quoted by the prosecution, meant the reverse of what they were represented to mean; they were mis-translated and wrested from the context. The usual preliminaries were then gone through. I will in my next letter give you the *resumé* of this very interesting trial, which excites all the financial circles greatly, as Dr. Strousberg has been well acquainted, and in the nearest possible relationship with them all.

1875. OCTOBER 26.

The latest political intelligence shows that the diplomatic situation is still one of painful uncertainty. For the last day or two this opinion has gained ground here that the Porte will yield on the question of the duration of the armistice. General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, returned to Constantinople, and it is believed that he carries with him the ultimatum of his Government. A very decided success of the Turkish troops might have the effect of preventing the Porte from complying, or, to put it plainly from yielding to fear. It is impossible to say that it would be wise of the Porte to resist the will of the Powers, even if her troops were on the high road to Belgrade, and no obstacle before them to the occupation of the Serbian capital. The Porte would gain nothing, while it would incur the risk of losing everything by refusing the conditions of peace framed by England, and supported by the other guaranteed Powers. After its numerous broken promises of reform in the Christian Provinces and its exposure of the atrocities in Bulgaria, where more than 20,000 Christians have been slaughtered by the Turks, the Porte should have left nothing undone to conciliate the European goodwill to which those acts are completely dissatisfied it, and even in the case of entire success over the Russo-Serbian army Turkey cannot hope to escape from acceptance of the terms, imposed on her by the Powers. It may be that the Turkish Government has no hope that a six weeks' armistice would lead to peace.

But Austria having again declined to enter into any binding engagements towards Russia, while England will interfere, not to demand Turkey, but only to protect her own interests on distinct points of Turkish territory, the Czar and the Sultan are left to decide their differences for themselves. The Czar has to confront the possibility of an encounter with Austria, for which neither the Russian army nor the Russian treasury are sufficiently prepared. The Sultan, on the other hand, is placed before the alternative of accepting undesirable terms, or of engaging in a fight in which the adversaries of his enemy will not necessarily be his friends. Accordingly, both combatants, after months of negotiation, and isolated, and have to gain by a compromise.

It is expected that the Russian demand of a six weeks' armistice will be accepted by Turkey, unless accompanied by very onerous conditions. If Russia adheres to her official telegram of a few days ago, declaring her willingness to accept Lord Elliot's proposal the maintenance of peace for the present is reassuring. Every next day can of course bring a change. Russia and England continue their preparations of arming, and Austria is preparing likewise for a campaign. Italy does not remain inactive, and Roumania and Greece have likewise begun agitation against the Porte. All these symptoms prove that only optimists can hope to see peace maintained in Europe.

I INTENDED long ere this to have sent some account of Girard College; but, unfortunately Philadelphia is not the only place paved with good intentions. The roof of the college—a massive structure of pure white marble, designed after the Parthenon—is always black with a crowd of Centennials, and during the hot months, when white neckcloths were in vogue, the unfortunate janitors who at their wits' end to know who were persons and who were not. Old Girard, who founded this school for orphan children—which, I need hardly say, is one of the grandest and, as I believe, best managed in any country—had some such a horror of ecclesiastical squabbling that in his will he absolutely forbade the admission as visitors even of any "ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever" into the grounds; and I have heard more than one reverend cleric assail the old man's infidelity with great bitterness. The boys are trained in the "purest principles of morality," but not taught any creed. They are clothed, fed, lodged, and educated like gentlemen. On an average they spend eight years in the school, and of the 1250 who have been put to useful trades and professions, the cost of their education and maintenance while in the college has been 2,486,000 dollars. The orphans of Philadelphia are first entitled to admission, those of Pennsylvania have the next claim, and then those of New York. There are 634 boys now in the college, and additional marble dormitories, &c., now building, will increase the number to 1000. It seems strange that the Municipal Council should tax the establishment to the tune of 70,000 dollars a year, and still more so that there should be any sectarian hostility to it.

The Masonic temple, which is considered the finest piece of architecture in the city, was designed by a gentleman who had been a pupil in the college.

There are some interesting and amusing features connected with the passing crowds to be met with. As you pass along the streets away from the business part of the city, you see every house is filled with people, or meet small knots of them about the doorstep discussing their plans for the day. It is rather awkward for the sojourners in the Quaker city that there should be so many miles of houses almost exactly alike, and I know of many most ludicrous mistakes which have occurred,—perhaps as shocking as the dilemma in which Mr. Pickwick and the lady in curl papers found themselves, but some very near it. A curious peculiarity of life in Philadelphia just now is that hundreds of hospitable creatures who take in strangers almost unawares, contrive to air their benevolence and pocket the dollars at one and the same time. I have, however, heard of just one honest soul who has had the temerity to say that when she took in "lodgers" she did not call them "company."

You will probably have heard of the shipment of salmon ova from San Francisco to New Zealand, by the last mail steamer, on the 10th of October. I am not aware whether there are any rivers in New South Wales which are suitable as receptacles for salmon, probably not, but as the subject is one of Australian interest, and a knowledge of the operations of the United States Fish Commission may be useful in other respects, I will ask you to publish such information on the subject as I have been able to obtain by conversation with Professor Baird, who is the head of the Commission. It is in substance this:—The United States has three establishments connected with the collection and distribution of salmon—one for the Californian salmon from the McLeod River, one for the eastern salmon on Penobscot River, in the State of Maine, and the third for the land-locked salmon on the Schoodic Lakes, also in the State of Maine. About 8,000,000 eggs were collected this year at the Californian establishment. Work at the other establishments has not yet commenced, but the Commission expect to get about 2,000,000 eggs of the land-locked salmon this year. Of the California eggs about four million and a half were brought eastwards and distributed to the various States which have establishments for hatching the eggs and arrangements for distributing them in their own waters. They were brought across from the Pacific coast in a refrigerator car, which they completely filled, and in that way the temperature was kept low, and premature development prevented. A million and a half or more of the eggs were deposited in the Sacramento River to keep up the stock, and some were sent to other streams in California. About 250,000 eggs were sent to New Zealand per Zealandia on her last trip, and 100,000 were sent to the Sandwich Islands. The Californian salmon is apparently the salmon best suited to the Pacific, its faunal region, and is capable of resisting much greater extremes of heat than the English salmon. The region in which the Californian fishery was prosecuted on the McLeod River this season, for a period of twenty days, was exposed to a temperature in the shade of from 105° to 117°, the temperature in the sun running up to 157°, a degree of heat that would be fatal to the English species. The Fish Commission has ascertained from observation of young fish of the two species in streams exposed to abrupt changes of temperature, that in cases where there has been a great heating of the water, the salmon salar died while the Californian salmon appeared perfectly vigorous and to enjoy the higher temperature. The Californian salmon is not subject to the diseases of the young fish, which is so fatal in the other species; and is a hardy, intrepid, vigorous fish, capable of maintaining its own under any circumstances. The editor of the *Southern Cross*, New Zealand, has written to Professor Baird, pointing out that there were two parties in New Zealand, who entertained different views in regard to which was the best salmon to introduce, the Californian salmon being objected to on the ground that it would not afford any sport to the angler. That, however, was a question of little moment, as the object of the Commission was to supply a cheap food to regions otherwise without it. If, incidentally, there was a certain amount of sport added in the capture of the fish, so much the better; but that was not a matter about which political economists could be expected to concern themselves. As a matter of fact, however, the Californian salmon really affords more sport to the angler, as it is more ready to take the bait than the other species. It takes the bait of salmon roe, grasshopper, &c., with great readiness, and presents all the peculiarities under capture shown by the salar. There are many rivers in the State of New Zealand

while in streams which are closely adjacent the same species of salmon will take the fly with avidity. An idea of the economical value of the Californian salmon may be obtained from the fact that forty million pounds have been canned in the Columbia River during the present year, and the salmon-cannery is becoming one of the most important industries in the United States. The land-fish salmon is a species supposed by many to be a true eastern salar, which has acquired the habit of living permanently in fresh water. It is a little fish which does not generally exceed a weight of 2 lbs., but has all the merits of larger species in regard to taking the fly, and its excellence of flavour—attributes which ought to recommend it to the sportsman and the epicure. This fish is only found in a few lakes, and the Commission are now multiplying it to stock other inland waters. If there be any cold water lakes in Australia suitable for this variety of salmon, Professor Baird authorises me to say that the United States Fish Commission would be happy to supply one as long as its operations are continued. The next most important fish to which the attention of the Commission was called is the shad, a very common article of food at certain seasons in Philadelphia, and one which is much esteemed. The Commission are endeavouring to introduce the shad into all the waters of the United States which do not now abound with it, and they have found that it is at home in waters that do not exceed 85 degrees in temperature. Of this fish 40,000,000 have been hatched and distributed in the United States; and of 125,000 sent this year to California the loss did not exceed 5 per cent. The aggregate distribution of salmon by the Fish Commission in the various waters of the United States amounts to about 35,000,000. Their Californian establishment furnishes nearly as many eggs as all the public and private establishments in Europe put together; and by improved and economical methods of hatching they are enabled to conduct all their operations at a cost of 10,000 dollars, say £2000 a year. They have an agent out in Germany who is engaged in collecting the best varieties of German carp which the Commission expect will be found specially advantageous to the warm low water ponds of the United States.

N.S.W.

**THE CRICKET DIFFICULTY IN MELBOURNE.**—An adjourned meeting of the Victorian Crickets Association (*the Argus* reports) was held at Oliver's last Thursday evening. The hon. secretary, Mr. Handford, presided, and the business transacted by telegram from Mr. Lillywhite in Sydney, as desired by the last meeting as follows:—"Disagreement with East Melbourne Club stops choice of players. Association suggests that you should agree to unconditional arbitration." Motion carried unanimously. Meeting adjourned. Reply by telegram:—"To this he had received the following reply:—"Your suggestion seems reasonable. The matter is left to my lawyer's decision." He had received a letter from Mr. Fashley, intimating that he had advised Mr. Lillywhite to adopt the suggestion of the association, and stating that he could not receive a reply to his letter before Friday, but he thought the best policy would be to assume that Mr. Lillywhite would follow this advice. On Saturday morning, after some discussion, in anticipation of a satisfactory reply from Mr. Lillywhite to Mr. Fashley, that the match committee be instructed to proceed with their suit. Yesterday Mr. Fashley received the following telegram:—"Lillywhite declines arbitration; result 'drawn'; and the difficulty with the East Melbourne Club may therefore be considered at an end, and there need be no fear that their members will refuse to take part in the match."

**TRUCKING CATTLE TO MELBOURNE.**—On Monday, 4th instant, nine truck loads of cattle from Corangahua were placed on the Dennington railway station for Victorian markets. (*The Pastoral Times*) is the second lot that have been sent by rail from Dennington, about 100 head from each place having been trucked last week. The success attending both experiments proves beyond all doubt that cattle can be trucked with equal, if not greater facility than sheep, and a new and lucrative traffic has thus been opened up to the enterprising railway company. Doubtless, this traffic will develop itself into one of considerable importance, especially during the dry summer months, when cattle are driven by the slow and tedious process of travelling necessarily lose much of their condition. It is alike to the advantage of producer and consumer that cattle and sheep should be placed on the stock markets fresh from their pastures. The difficulties attending the travelling of cattle and sheep to market are increasing as the public lands are alienated and enclosed and it was therefore satisfactory to find that so good a result had attended more expeditious—and which we believe, will ultimately be proved cheaper—system will be substituted.

**PROTECTION OF LIFE AT SEA.**—Messrs Cornish and Co., of Flinders-street West, have (*says the Argus*) invented new appliances for the purpose of protecting life at sea, "in the shape of canvas cones like those used by sailors," which they claim to convert ordinary boats into life-boats. The cones are six inches broad at the top, tapering downwards, and have hand-lines stashed. It is intended that they will be placed at first inside the boats, where they will form a shelter against wind and waves, and also be used for saving life that they should be attached to the outside, and thereby render the boats unsinkable. When placed outside it is calculated that they would add 25 per cent. to the boats' carrying capacity, and would save many lives, and materially helping to prevent a boat from being swamped. If a boat furnished with these appliances were to capsize, the handlines on the cones would then be of great service, as they would be easily caught by those who might happen to be near the capsized vessel. Messrs. Sumner, and Co. have been the first to take charge of the new invention for the boats of their ship the Delmine.

**A MAN BLOWS OUT HIS BRAINS IN THE ROYAL PARK, MELBOURNE.**—On Friday evening (*the Argus* reports) a man was found dead in the Royal Park, his body blown out. He was discovered lying face down under a tree, and was brought away by a lad when returning from school through the park. The body was lying under a hedge at the Model Farm, near the Industrial School, and the skull being blown off and the brains scattered about the ground. A constable, who happened to be passing, told what he had seen to his father, and he gave him information to the local police. Senior-constable Jones went to the spot, and found the body of the man lying as the boy had reported. He saw that the crown of the helmet of the body was perfect stranger in the locality. The deceased's clothes were taken off, nothing was found upon him to lead to his being identified. Lying beside the body were some cartridges, a few paces distant a double-barrelled pistol, and a tin box containing a quantity of powder. Beside the tin box, two large sacks containing flour or wheat, and a piece of stick which had been cut out from a hedge and formed into a ramrod for the pistol. The iron No. 24 .56 was found in the deceased's pockets. From the position of the body it appeared that the deceased had held the pistol in his right hand, and having placed the muzzle in his mouth, had discharged it. There was a paper bag in the tin box, and the name of a stormer at Hamilton printed thereon. The cartridges were imprinted with "A" and a reply was received from them to inform that no answer answering the deceased's description lived there, and that no person was missing from that place.

**TAYLOR, BROTHERS', MARVELLA COCOA.**—Taylor Brothers', having the exclusive supply of this marvellous Cocoa, invite competitive and examining power. One trial will show its superiority over all other brands. For immediate sale, contactment after a free trial. For forwarded, send five shillings, Maurice Post, BARNES MARKET JOURNAL, &c.

**TAYLOR, BROTHERS', HONGKONG COCOA.**—This original and famous cocoa, which is sold throughout the world, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the supervision of the highest quality of materials, and experience of the inventors, and will be found to be superior to all other brands. For immediate sale, contactment after a free trial. For forwarded, send five shillings, Maurice Post, BARNES MARKET JOURNAL, &c.

**TAYLOR, BROTHERS', GLENVILLE COCOA.**—This original and famous cocoa, which is sold throughout the world, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the supervision of the highest quality of materials, and experience of the inventors, and will be found to be superior to all other brands. For immediate sale, contactment after a free trial. For forwarded, send five shillings, Maurice Post, BARNES MARKET JOURNAL, &c.

**TAYLOR, BROTHERS', MILDNAD.**—The "Olive Oil" brand is a pure olive oil, and is sold throughout the world. For immediate sale, contactment after a free trial. For forwarded, send five shillings, Maurice Post, BARNES MARKET JOURNAL, &c.











## AUCTION SALES.

**THE SALE OF APSEY PELLATT'S VARIETIES OF PICTURES, BRONZES, ANTIQUES, STATUETTES, PIER GLASSES, DINNER AND BREAKFAST SERVICES, AND SPECIAL ARTS OF VERTU, IS NOT POSTPONED, BUT WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, BY SPECIAL COMMAND, and in the general interest of the public, who will thus be given an opportunity of purchasing from the MOST CHOICE, UNIQUE, AND VARIED COLLECTION OF EVERYTHING GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL EVER OFFERED FOR COMPETITION IN THE CITY.**

SALE THIS DAY, 14th DECEMBER.

**GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON** are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, 271, George-street, on the 14th inst., the whole of this very beautiful COLLECTION of everything useful and ORNAMENTAL, either as HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES or LUXURIES, a very few of which are comprised under the following heads:—A limited number of oil-paintings (originals and copies) of subjects rarely to be secured. A very few GLASS PICTURES of the best subjects. A COLLECTION of the MOST RECHERCHE CHINA in DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SERVICES. STATUETTES in BRONZE, PARIAN, and DRESS OF EVERY VARIETY and size: also, a few TEA SERVICES of the most artistic design. AN INVENIENT VARIETY of the PRESTIGIOUS and MOST CHARMING TOILET ORNAMENTS, such as combs, hairpins, and a few of the very HIGHEST CLASS manufactures in Black and Ormolu CABINETS, and a small number of the most elegant and CHARMING FRAMED PIER GLASSES in the colony.

Mr. Pellatt's collection has been secured without REGARD TO COST OR TRIFLE, and it certainly requires that a CATALOGUE should be furnished to intending PURCHASERS, and such can be had on application to the Auctioneers. THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are respectfully informed that

WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and the MORNING of SALE, the whole will be on view. Catalogues can be had on the really interesting merits of this VERY RARE and VALUABLE COLLECTION: everybody is therefore requested to inspect, and form their own opinion.

SP. CATALOGUES AT THE ROOMS. Sale, THIS DAY, 14th December, at 11 o'clock.

**NO RESERVE. TERMS CASH.** A visit from either purchasers, connoisseurs, or gentlemen, cannot fail to be gratifying.

**GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.** Note.—Luncheon provided.

**W. PRITCHARD'S ORDER OF AUCTION SALE OF CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 14th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, Lot 21 of Hebblethwaite's subdivision, ASHFIELD.**

**TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, BARKER-STREET and CANTERBURY ROAD, portion of Gambing's grant, PETERSHAM.**

**TWO CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, Nos. 5 and 6, section G, of the Point Piper Estate, Old South Head Road and Wallis-street, WOOLLAHRA.**

**FREEHOLD BLOCK OF LAND, THE BOTANICAL ROAD, from the corner of Seddon-street, REDFERN.**

**ALLOTMENT OF LAND, ALBERT-STREET, between George and Pitt streets, REDFERN.**

**POSITIVE SALE, WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE AND LAND, PROSPECT-STREET, NEWTOWN.**

**ALLOTMENT OF LAND, WATER FRONTAGE TO COOK'S RIVER, between Urwin's Bridge and the Dam, TEMPE.**

**CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, WATER FRONTAGE TO COOK'S RIVER, between Urwin's Bridge and the Dam, TEMPE.**

**W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**An allotment of land, being No. 31 of section 10 of the original subdivision of the village of Tempe, having a frontage of 55 feet to Crofton-street, by a depth of 140 to 150 feet to Cook's River.**

**Two allotments of land, having a frontage of 66 feet to the Canterbury Road by a depth of 90 feet. This property is situated close to the site of the proposed new gas works.**

**HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, Lot 21, of Hebblethwaite's Subdivision, ASHFIELD.**

**W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**An allotment of land, having a frontage of 66 feet to Brighton-street, by a depth of 330 feet. This piece of land is situated near the residence of the Hon. H. Parkes, and is only six minutes' walk from the Ashfield Railway Station.**

**TITLE-TORRENS' ACT. Terms, cash.**

**WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE AND LAND, PROSPECT-STREET, NEWTOWN.**

**W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**A weatherboard and brick house, having a frontage of 25 feet to Prospect-street, by a depth of 55 feet 6 inches: contains 6 rooms, and is a very fine and well-kept property, with a large garden, and a first-class well of water.**

**This cottage is situated only one door from Bond-street, and is in close proximity to the omnibus stand and New South Head railway station.**

**Title, freehold. Terms, at sale.**

**FREESHOLD BLOCK OF LAND, THE BOTANICAL ROAD, from the corner of Seddon-street, REDFERN.**

**W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**A block of land, having a frontage of 80 feet to the Botany Road, by a depth of 84 feet 2 inches, and 95 feet to a back entrance.**

**This property occupies a first-class position, and being situated in the best business part of Redfern, is admirably adapted for the erection of dwelling houses or business premises.**

**THE TITLE IS UNDER TORRENS' ACT.**

## FREEHOLD ALLOTMENT OF LAND, ALBERT-STREET, between George and Pitt streets, REDFERN.

**W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**An allotment of land, having a frontage of 25 feet to Albert-street, by a depth of 75 feet. This property is near the Council Chambers, and omnibuses pass within a stone's throw.**

**TITLE-TORRENS' ACT. Terms at sale.**

**ORDER OF AUCTION SALE. ON THE GROUND, SATURDAY, 16th DECEMBER.**

**W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, 16th December, at 3 o'clock.**

**18 VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, suitable for A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE or VILLA SITES, having frontages to STANMORE ROAD and CANTERBURY STREET.**

**Terms liberal.**

**TITLE-TORRENS' ACT. LITHOGRAPHS NOW READY.**

**At 4 o'clock.**

**SUBSTANTIAL WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, EMILY-STREET, STANMORE ROAD, ENMORE.**

**At 4 o'clock.**

**FREESHOLD FARMERS' LAND, corner of FRANKLIN-STREET and ENMORE ROAD, ENMORE.**

**At 5 o'clock.**

**ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, COOPER and PERRY, ENMORE.**

**Also**

**A QUANTITY OF NEW and WELL SEASONED TIMBER, consisting of doors, sashes, window frames, &c., &c., &c.**

**Terms at sale.**

**Mr. Harris's large omnibus will save the Rooms of the auctioneers, W. Pritchard, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, at half-past 3 o'clock, to convey intending buyers to the Ground.**

**60 Acre Farm, Punch Bowl Road, Next to Mrs. Hamilton's Land, directly opposite the improved Estate of Dr. Tucker, of Cook's River, about three miles from the Liverpool Road.**

**At 5 o'clock.**

**BOWDEN and MILLS have been instructed by the Rev. D. McIntyre, as Executor, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 14th, at 11 o'clock.**

**A farm of 40 acres, having a large frontage to the Punch Bowl Road.**

**This is a quantity of valuable timber. The land is one-half of Griffith's 100-acre grant, well known in the neighbourhood.**

**11th, satisfactory.**

**FOUR STONE-BUILT COTTAGES, BALMAIN, ADOLPHUS-STREET, near the Ferry.**

**BOWDEN and MILLS will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 164, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st December, at half-past 11 o'clock.**

**Four sub-station stone-built VERANDAH COTTAGES, fronting Adolphus-street, near the station wharf. The cottages are 51 feet 6 inches deep, including a 4-foot passage at the rear.**

**Each house contains 4 rooms and a passage, the roads leading to the detached kitchen of each house, near garden in front.**

**The house at the corner of Adolphus and Vincent streets, opposite the Red Box public-house, would readily let for 12s per week. The other three are underlet at 12s each.**

**Terms at sale.**

**For particulars of title, apply to W. COPE, Esq., Mort's Buildings.**

**This is a valuable block of property, faithfully built, conveniently situated, let readily, and will be offered in one lot.**

**On FRIDAY, 12th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**At No. 4, OLIVIA-TERRACE, BOUVERIE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.**

**IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising**

**DINING-ROOM SUITE**

**SEWING-MACHINE, by Wheeler and Wilson**

**CARPET, BEATRICE, &c.**

**DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in walnut frame**

**MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL PIANOFORTE, by BIRD**

**Corset, &c.**

**PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.**

**500 VOLUMES OF STANDARD and RELIGIOUS WORKS**

**BRONZES, BIDDING, &c.**

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**

**DRESSING TABLES and TOILET GLASSES.**

**TO GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, COMMISSION AGENTS, and OTHERS.**

**HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 4, Olivia-Terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at 11 o'clock, on**

**FRIDAY, 16th DECEMBER.**

**THE ABOVE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.**

**TERMS, CASH.**

**Inspection is invited for Thursday, from 10 to 6 o'clock, and on the day of sale.**

**BURWOOD.**

**IMPORTANT SALE ON THE GROUND of the VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, 12 ACRES 2 RODS and 20 PERCHES, subdivided into 62 VILLA SITES, situated within two minutes' walk of the CROYDON STATION, (First-class platform), having frontages to HEMMELSTON, MARGARET, and ORCHARD STREETS, and the reserved road leading from Ashfield to Burwood, and adjoining the property of A. Hordas, Esq.**

**TITLE-TORRENS' ACT.**

**HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the GROUND, on**

**SATURDAY, 16th DECEMBER.**

**That very valuable Estate, situated within two minutes' walk of the CROYDON STATION, and subdivided into**

**62 VILLA SITES as under.**

**LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.**

**Each having a frontage of 50 feet to CROYDON-STREET, by a depth of 140 feet.**

**SECTION 2.**

**LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.**

**Each having a frontage of 50 feet to CROYDON-STREET, by a depth of 140 feet.**

**SECTION 3.**

**LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.**

**Each having a frontage of 50 feet to CROYDON-STREET, by a depth of 140 feet.**

**SECTION 4.**

**LOT 1, having 50 feet frontage to a RESERVED ROAD, and 78 feet to ORCHARD-STREET.**

**TERMS: One-third cash, balance in three years, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum.**

**LITHOGRAPHS are obtainable at the Rooms.**

**LARGE PLAN ON VIEW.**

**TO CAPITALISTS, MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.**

**SPLendid CITY PROPERTIES, for Auction Sale, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at half-past 11 o'clock.**

**1.—GEORGE-ST. NORTH CIRCULAR QUAY. Three commodious stone-built ranges of BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 160, George-street North, near the Circular Quay.**

**2.—JAMISON-STREET. BUSINESS PREMISES, occupied by Messrs. Ickerton and Co.**

**A Dwelling-House, adjoining the above.**

**STORE, WYVILL-LENE and Little Margaret-street.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH.**

## ORDER OF SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

**CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES** to be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock.

**GEORGE-STREET. Circular Quay.**

**JAMISON-STREET. Circular Quay.**

**ALBION ESTATE. Circular Quay.**

**ABERCOMBIE-STREET. Circular Quay.**

**UNDERWOOD ESTATES. Circular Quay.**

**WOOLLAHRA. Circular Quay.**

**WAVERLEY. Circular Quay.**

**SOUTH KINGSTON, NEWTOWN. Circular Quay.**

**GLEBE. Circular Quay.**

**BALMAIN HEIGHTS. Circular Quay.**

**That SPLENDID BLOCK OF LAND 2 acres 3 rods 6 perches, subdivided into**

**39 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, DARLING ROAD, BIRCHGROVE ROAD, and WHITE HORSE STREET.**

**with a depth of 75 feet to 170 feet.**

**A "T" position is very convenient, only a few minutes' walk from the DOCK STREET WHARF, WATER-VIEW BAY, on the elevated ground overlooking COCKATON ISLAND, the PARRAMATTA RIVER, and the greater portion of the city, being the most delightful and healthy of sites.**

**Improved SUBURB OF BALMAIN, on the MAIN DARLING ROAD.**

**Each allotment will be pegged out prior to the day of sale.**

**LITHOGRAPHS NOW READY.**

**TERMS: One-fourth cash, residue 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.**

**Purchasers will obtain their CONVEYANCES from the vendor FREE OF CHARGE.**

**OMNIBUSES will call at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 3 o'clock on day of sale, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.**

**REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED.**

**GULFPORT RAILWAY PLATFORM. THE FIRST STATION, PARRAMATTA RIVER, ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINE.**

**MOST IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE, ON THE GROUND, SATURDAY, 16th DECEMBER.**

**73 BLOCKS OF LAND and VILLA SITES, FROM QUARTER AN ACRE to 3 ACRES in extent, immediately at the GULFPORT PLATFORM. TITLE-TORRENS' ACT.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from W. Stinson, Esq., to sell by public auction,**

**on SATURDAY, 16th DECEMBER, at 3 o'clock.**

**All those beautifully-situated villa sites known as MR. STINSON'S SUBDIVISION.**

**70 ACRES of the PICK OF THE ORCHAMING and DELIGHTFUL SUBURB OF GULFPORT, situated on the RAILWAY LINE 2½ chains, and also a GOVERNMENT ROAD 1 chain wide (formed and drained) passing through the land, from the RAILWAY STATION to the PARRAMATTA ROAD, as follows:—**

**SECTION 1.—Nos. 1 to 8, from 38 perches to 1 rod 11 perches each, at the PLATFORM, and having 90 FEET to 105 FEET frontages, with depths of 110 FEET to 147 FEET.**

**SECTION 2.—Nos. 1 to 12, 2 rods 6 perches to 3 rods 20 perches, with frontages of 114 FEET to 144 FEET, and depths of 282 FEET to 330 FEET.**

**SECTION 3.—Nos. 1 to 13, 2 RODS 6 PERCHES to 1 ACRE EACH, with frontages of 82 FEET to 144 FEET, and depths of 282 FEET to 330 FEET.**

**SECTION 4.—Nos. 1 to 18, 3 RODS to 1 ACRE 3 RODS 16 PERCHES each, with frontages of 90 FEET to 195 FEET, and depths of 350 FEET to 460 FEET.**

**SECTION 5.—Nos. 1 to 11, of similar dimensions as in section 4.**

**SECTION 6.—Nos. 1 to 10, 3 rods 16 perches to 2 acres 1 rod 21 perches, with frontages of 103 FEET to 247 FEET, and depths of 211 FEET to 422 FEET.**

**GULFPORT is now proclaimed a suburb of our CITY, within 40 minutes' run by TRAIN, and the above subdivision must, without doubt, be the SITE of the SUBURB which will establish in this highly important and charming locality.**

**The land is some of the best in the County of Cumberland, either for GARDENS, ORCHARDS, and other purposes, and the subdivision is so arranged that purchasers may select any area they desire.**

**The position is very elevated on the dividing range (the watershed of Cook's River) and the water MAINS from the NEPEAN RIVER to SYDNEY.**

**These sites are in close proximity to the RESIDENCES and BUSINESS of the GENTLEMEN of the Hon. J. LACKY, A. T. MOLENDY, Esq., H. WHITTAKER, Esq., the Hon. H. PARKES, Professor PELL, and others.**

**LARGE PLAN on view, and LITHOGRAPHS are ready for distribution at the Rooms, Pitt-street.**

**FREE TICKETS for 150 TRAIN, on day of Sale, and REFRESHMENTS will be provided.**

**TERMS: Interest: One quarter cash, and the balance in 3 or 5 years; interest 6 per cent.; a discount of 21 per cent. will be allowed if the full balance is paid within one month from day of sale.**

**BANK SHARES for sale on**

**MONDAY, 18th December.**

**60 SHARES BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES 20 SHARES UNION BANK.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on**

**MONDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock.**

**The above desirable country villa sites, plan of which may be inspected at the Rooms.**

**DEAN and DEAN, Solicitors of Vendor.**

## NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.

**FINE ELEVATED VILLA SITE, 1 ACRE 3 RODS, on the north-west side of the RESIDENCE and HIGHLY IMPROVED GROUNDS OF THOMAS LUTON, Esq., and fronting the waters of NEUTRAL BAY.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock.**

**ALL THAT CHOICE VILLA SITE, containing 1 ACRE 3 RODS, having extensive frontage to WHALING-STREET, with depths of 600 FEET on one side, and 500 FEET on the other, and extending and having 141 FEET frontage to NEUTRAL BAY, being portion of WELLESLEY'S 7-ACRE GRANT, adjoining the RESIDENCE OF GEORGE LUTON, Esq.**

**Particular attention is directed to this site as affording an opportunity of securing a large WATER FRONTAGE SITE, in the beautiful, charming, and delightful neighbourhood of the city, and with a view of the principal parts of the harbour and its surrounding scenery.**



**F**OWLS for SALE, pure Dorkings, Wyandots, 1 male, 1 female, \$3 25 lot. 241, Pitt-street.



